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6. The methodical destruction of rats and mice in ships, houses, and sewers.

7. Persons inoculated are to be allowed to freely circulate outside of the city or town in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, provided that they have been vaccinated or inoculated within a period not less than two days or exceeding fifteen days.

8. The burning of buildings of small value where many cases of the disease would indicate that there is a deeply seated infection in such house or apartment.

NOTE.—No mention seems to be made here of the use of the Haffkine prophylactic. Of course, it is expedient that those who have been directly exposed to the infection of plague, as in No. 2, should be inoculated with the Yersin serum in preference to the prophylactic, but it would seem the part of wisdom to practice general inoculation in a neighborhood or district with the Haffkine prophylactic among those who while not as yet exposed to the infection of plague may subsequently contract the infection. There seems little doubt that the protection afforded by the Haffkine prophylactic will last at least three months, which time may be increased, possibly, to six months by a second inoculation, and the immunity conferred seems to be not only of longer duration but higher potency than that conferred by the Yersin serum.

*Yellow fever on vessels running between Port Limon and Gulf ports.*

A telegram was received on August 18 from Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas, at Port Limon, Costa Rica, as follows: "Steamer *Holstein* arrived from Mobile with captain with yellow fever." \* \* \* This vessel arrived at Mobile from Limon on the evening of Thursday, August 9, and sailed from Mobile for Limon on Saturday, August 11, at 2 p. m., the captain having slept on the ship while at Mobile.

The captain died at Limon on August 18, two days after his arrival there. Is said to have been kept aboard the ship and to have been buried at sea.

A telegram has also been received, August 24, from the president of the Louisiana State board of health to the effect that 1 case of yellow fever was taken off at the Mississippi River Quarantine from the steamer *Adler*, arriving from Port Limon.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

[Telegram.]

*Status of smallpox at Cape Nome—Also measles and pneumonia.*

NOME, ALASKA, August 18, 1900.

Six cases smallpox here in isolation. All convalescent. Systematic inspection last week found 12 cases measles, 18 pneumonia, no typhoid, no smallpox.

B. H. EARLE,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Officer.*

*Smallpox at Dawson—Inspection at St. Michael of vessels coming from the Yukon.*

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,  
Nome, Alaska, August 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that passengers arriving on the 26th ultimo, via the steamship *Susie* at St. Michael, Alaska, from Dawson, Northwest Territories, reported that when they left Dawson about one

week previously there were in that town 6 cases of smallpox, all of which had been quarantined. Lieutenant Jarvis considered this report reliable, and together we saw General Randall concerning it. It was then decided to have all vessels coming down the Yukon River inspected at St. Michael. The surgeon of the revenue cutter *Nunivak* was directed to make the inspections and to vaccinate all persons on these vessels who were found to be unprotected against the disease. As he had no virus with which to do this, I sent him 250 tubes.

Respectfully,

BAYLIS H. EARLE,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Sickness on the steamship Alki at Juneau—Enteric fever at Juneau.*

JUNEAU, ALASKA, July 22, 1900.

SIR: The steamship *Alki* arrived this a. m. with nearly half of her crew on the sick list, including the captain. They complained of headache, vomiting, with griping pains over abdomen, and loss of appetite, and 2 of the number with diarrhea. They all presented the same symptoms more or less severe. On examination I found that they had all been drinking ice water, the ice taken from meat chest, with meat, codfish, and liver lying on top of the ice with the codfish, and some of the meat tainted. Most of the men are getting better, but the ship will remain in port twenty-four hours.

The men complain that the water from Seattle is very bad. I have had all the tanks emptied and a fresh supply taken aboard; advised the cleaning out of the meat chest, and the men not to use any more of the ice.

I could not determine on a positive diagnosis, but feel reasonably sure it is from contamination of the ice, as I could find no other source of infection aboard the ship. Please give me the benefit of your opinion from the above facts.

Respectfully,

SAML. C. LEONHARDT,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

JUNEAU, ALASKA, July 31, 1900.

SIR: Of the 11 cases treated from steamship *Alki* on her return from Skaguay, 2 were unable to proceed to Seattle and received further treatment at this station and stopping at one of the hotels. Both have since recovered. There were 15 or 20 more of the crew who showed slight symptoms, but were not serious enough to need medicine.

Nineteen new cases of enteric fever have been cared for in the hospital; 3 have died, 25 were discharged, and 15 remain under treatment. Total number of cases, 43. Another camp, 2 miles nearer town, has sent in 3 cases of the above number.

Respectfully,

SAML. C. LEONHARDT,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Inspection at Seattle of Cape Nome vessels.*

SEATTLE, WASH., August 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessels have been inspected at this station during the two weeks ended August 4, 1900, viz: Vessels sailing from Nome, August 2, steamer *Elihu Thompson*, crew, 34; passengers, 12. Vessels arriving from Nome, August 1, steamer *Cleveland*, crew 45; passengers, 150. August 3, schooner *Fisher Brothers*, crew, 6; passengers, 5.